

picking up children who have lost employer-based coverage.

Passage of the Medicaid proposals, said physician Stephen Berman in an editorial, would "reduce the capacity of the public sector to absorb the increasing number of children losing private insurance [and] would swell the number of uninsured children." The impact of gaps in health insurance for children was sketched out in a third journal article, written by Michael D. Kogan of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and six others.

The article did not address the current legislative proposals but reported on a nationally representative sample of 8,129 children whose mothers were interviewed in 1991 when the children were about 3 years old.

Based on the survey, the article said, "About one-quarter of U.S. children (22.6 percent) were without health insurance for at least one month during their first three years of life. Over half of these children had a health insurance gap of more than six months."

About 40 percent of the children, estimated conservatively, did not receive care continuously at a single site—for example, the office of a family doctor—and breaks in insurance coverage are often the cause of sporadic medical care at this critical stage of physical development.

"Children are in primary need of primary care providers who can track developmental milestones, assure the maintenance of immunization and other health maintenance schedules, monitor abnormal conditions and serve as the first contact of care," wrote Kogan and his co-authors, especially in finding and treating "emerging disabilities, chronic illnesses or birth defects" and in providing preventive care.

"A schedule of routine primary care is much easier and usually more cost-effective when these activities are carried out in an organized manner over time with successive office visits at the same site," they said.

Berman said, "Having a regular source of care has been shown to reduce child expenditures by 21.7 percent compared with not having a regular source of care."

EXHIBIT 2

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 6, 1995]

MEDIPORK

When the current Congress set out on the path of turning the major programs for the poor into block grants, Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.) issued an interesting warning. Once Washington gives up on making policy and instead just ships off billions and billions to state governments, he said, politics will turn away from substance and instead become one big formula fight as states and regions battle over who will get the biggest pots of cash.

His prediction has become fact, as a report in *The Post* by Judith Havermann and Helen Dewar documented last week. In the scramble to pass their budget, Republican leaders in the Senate found they had to pass around billions of extra dollars in Medicaid payments to states to buy the votes of—pardon us, we mean secure the support of—Republican senators. It seems that many senators are worried about the impact of the Medicaid proposal on their state budgets.

They should be. The pressure this budget puts on the program that serves the poor and many among the elderly and the disabled is simply too much. Facing potential rebellion, the leadership kept rejiggering the formula to please wavering senators. And given that the leadership knew it would have to find votes for its budget from Republican senators, guess what? The increases largely went to states represented by Republicans. The cuts were mostly reallocated to states

with Democratic senators whose votes the leadership knew it couldn't win anyway.

Thus, an analysis by Sen. Bob Graham (D-Fla.) found that states with two Democratic senators lost a net of \$3.6 billion in the Medicaid reshuffling; states with two Republican senators gained \$11.2 billion. Texas alone (with two Republican senators) gained about \$5 billion; California (represented by two Democrats) lost \$4 billion.

Ginny Koops, a Senate Finance Committee aide, had it about right when she said: "This formula will be redone again in conference and again and again. It is just incredibly difficult to come up with something that makes 5 states happy; somebody always complains."

Ms. Koops' comment goes to the heart of what's wrong with his whole Medicaid approach: Of course many will keep complaining about the formulas of a so-called reform that dumps upon the states the responsibilities of running Medicaid and then asks them to do that job with huge cuts in the rate of expected growth in the program.

Medicaid costs do need to be contained; the Republicans are right about that part. But this budget's approach to Medicaid will not only keep producing comical mathematical games; it will also cause real harm to the states and to the medical care of many among the most vulnerable Americans.

GREAT FALLS CHURCH DESECRATION

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, last weekend, somebody in Great Falls, MT, spray painted satanic icons and racist slogans on the walls of the Mount Olive Christian Fellowship. The congregation of Mount Olive is mostly African-American, and they were the direct target of this perverted mind. But this attack really was on the whole community, and I am very proud to say that the whole community responded.

I congratulate and thank all of the 200 citizens of Great Falls, MT, who came to the church on Monday to show their support for the Reverend Phillip Caldwell. Members of the congregation, city manager Lawton, our State Representative Deb Kottel, and many others turned out. I am proud of them, and like the vast majority of Montanans, I am with them in our State's fight against hate groups. On my next visit to Montana, I hope to attend services at Mount Olive.

The desecration of Mount Olive is a sickening event and one which shows that as a State and a country, we still have a long way to go in our fight against hate. But its aftermath also shows us something else. Many Americans are concerned, and rightly so, about a decline of civic spirit, a growing indifference to our neighbors, and a general loss of moral values in our country.

However, the rally this Monday showed us that our courage, our willingness to meet our responsibilities as citizens, and our basic decency are stronger than the pessimists admit.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

MIKE WALLACE CAN DISH IT OUT BUT NOT TAKE IT

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, for 27 years, Mike Wallace has been a hard-hitting, pull-no-punches investigative journalist primarily on "60 Minutes." Relentless in pursuing a story, there are few tactics he will not employ—bullying, insults, confrontation, ambush journalism.

That is fine, because however you feel about Mr. Wallace, he works in America, and here in America the first amendment secures our right to free speech. We Americans can say or write just about anything we like, and, no matter how offensive it may be, how distasteful, repugnant, however uncomfortable it may be to others, we have the right to express our views. Mike Wallace has the inestimable privilege of expressing those views on network television to tens of millions of people.

I had been under the impression that, given his profession and his unorthodox modus operandi, Mr. Wallace was a first amendment advocate, but in today's Washington Post we find evidence that suggests the venerable Mr. Wallace has a peculiarly narrow devotion to free speech.

Yesterday, Marlin Fitzwater, a longtime spokesman for Presidents Reagan and Bush, was waiting to appear on the cable television show "Politically Incorrect." Mr. Fitzwater has just published his memoirs of his time in the White House, and in that book he offers some mild criticism of both "60 Minutes," calling it "liberal" and always framed in terms of "good versus evil," and of Mr. Wallace himself. I quote:

As a small boy . . . I would watch Mike Wallace . . . as he insulted his talk show guests, drove women to cry and performed his pioneering version of talk show extremism.

Mr. Fitzwater's book also mentions Mr. Wallace's son, ABC reporter Chris Wallace, criticizing the younger Wallace for his privileged background.

All this is prefatory to the main event. The studio in which the cable show "Politically Incorrect" is taped is located in the CBS building in New York. While Mr. Fitzwater was waiting to go on the air, Mr. Wallace called Mr. Fitzwater in the studio and began shouting at him and then swearing at him over his book. A few minutes later, the Post reports, Mr. Wallace stormed into the studio and continued with the shouting and swearing and obscenities. Mr. Fitzwater, wisely, I believe, and astounded, left the studio posthaste.

Now, as they say, Mr. President, what is the deal? What is going on? The Lexis-Nexis system would blow a fuse if you tried to reach all the times Mr. Wallace criticized others on the air. After all the years that he has been in this peculiarly tough field of journalism, you would think he would be accustomed to criticism. A few years ago, for example, "60 Minutes" ran a program on the pesticide Alar and helped

destroy the living of a significant number of Washington State apple growers without justification.

I see no evidence that that bothered Mr. Wallace in the least. But now he throws a temper tantrum over a mere slight. Indeed, Mr. President, after all the hard-hitting pieces Mr. Wallace has run on people, institutions, and even whole governments, one is amazed at his vitriol and verbal attacks on Marlin Fitzwater.

Perhaps, Mr. President, Mr. Wallace's support for the first amendment is a single-edged sword. He can use it, but it cannot be used against him. Perhaps Mr. Fitzwater's criticisms struck a raw nerve. Either way, one fact is certain. Mike Wallace can dish it out, but he cannot take it. Shameful, Mr. President, but funny at the same time.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CHANGE OF VOTE

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, on the rollcall vote number 563, I voted aye, and it was my intention to vote no. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to change my vote, and this will in no way change the outcome of the vote. It has been cleared with the leadership of both parties.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Thank you, Mr. President, and I yield the floor.

(The foregoing tally has been changed to reflect the above order.)

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

TRIBUTE TO BLUEFIELD STATE COLLEGE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, a century ago, a college was opened in the city of Bluefield, West Virginia. For the past 100 years, Bluefield State College and its antecedents have performed an outstanding service in providing a reasonably priced and quality education for thousands of students from Southern West Virginia, Southwestern Virginia, and other States throughout our country as well as many foreign nations. Today, I join the alumni, students, the faculty, parents, and admirers of Bluefield State in hailing its 100th anniversary as a premier institution of higher education—an institution oriented toward, and dedicated to, the preparation of men and women of widely separated age groups for quality careers in health care, education, business, and other important occupations.

Following its inception a century ago, Bluefield State College quickly

gained acclaim as one of the country's outstanding traditionally black colleges. Bluefield State has built upon its early strengths and has become a major center of practical education in Southern West Virginia and Southwestern Virginia. The college is a fully accredited coeducational institution offering a variety of programs at the associate and baccalaureate degree levels and provides ready educational opportunities to people impacted by the declining coalfields.

Bluefield State College attracts students from a broad segment of the population and helps make the American Dream real for many of them. This institution attracts large numbers of adult students with its extensive evening program, and it provides reasonably priced education with quality standards and quality outcomes, with an emphasis on preparing its students for a solid future.

Created to provide better educational services for black Americans in the area, the college later expanded its regional influence by enhancing its curriculum to provide formal teacher training. In the ensuing years, to keep up with the ever-changing job market, new academic areas such as engineering technology, computer science, business administration, and health science were added to the curriculum.

I particularly salute Dr. Robert Moore for the outstanding leadership that he has provided to this educational institution in my home State, and I congratulate the faculty and staff of Bluefield State for the professional and caring fashion in which they teach and guide their students. In those areas served by graduates of Bluefield State College, the reputation of the graduates of this school is one of growing admiration and esteem—hallmarks of the well-grounded and pragmatic performances being rendered by the alumni of Bluefield State College.

Too often, unfortunately, colleges and universities set themselves above the needs of the communities and the students whom they were instituted to serve. The growing favor that is developing for Bluefield State College throughout its service area is an indication that Bluefield State has not fallen into the trap of academic pride. Rather, Bluefield State has dedicated itself to preparing industrious men and women to play productive and profitable roles in whatever walks of American life they enter, and to contribute patriotically and unselfishly to the upbuilding, both economically and morally, of the cities, towns, counties, and States in which those graduates find themselves.

Again, Mr. President, I congratulate Bluefield State College, Bluefield, WV, as it celebrates its centennial year, and I know that I speak for citizens throughout Southern West Virginia and Southwestern Virginia in expressing my admiration for this institution of higher education and my appreciation for all that it has come to mean to

the people of the Southern Appalachian Highlands. Since its founding in 1895, this fine institution has flourished, and I hope that the next 100 years will prove to be as prosperous and as beneficial.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I rise with Senator BYRD today to recognize Bluefield State College as it celebrates its centennial.

Since its founding in 1895, Bluefield State College has been committed to providing quality education in southern West Virginia. These many years are a heroic story of hard-won and remarkable achievement, truly an inspiring legacy.

Founded to improve education for African-American students in the region, the college began as the Bluefield Colored Institute [BCI]. It served the segregated schools of turn-of-the-century coal camps. Through the dedication of local citizens and its first president, Hamilton Hatter, BCI flourished, even operating for 2 years without State funds.

As time went on, the school established formal teacher instructions. By 1954, Bluefield became an integrated school serving all students in southern West Virginia.

Over the years, the school has worked to strengthen the institution and to expand its curricula to serve the changing needs of its students. Recent efforts include expanding Bluefield State College's degree program into areas including engineering technology, computer science, business administration, and the health sciences. These new fields of studies are designed to prepare the students of today for the challenges of the 21st century.

Mr. President, as Bluefield State College celebrates its centennial, Senator BYRD and I think it is fitting to praise its dedicated faculty and staff, including current President Robert Moore, for their educational vision and creative spirit.

Bluefield State College, proud of its strong past, stands ready to meet the changing needs of an expanding and dynamic region of the State. It has done an exemplary job of offering educational opportunities to many students in southern West Virginia. We join every West Virginian in congratulating Bluefield State College for 100 years of dedicated education and community leadership. We wish it continued success for the next century. This fine institution has made all of us very proud.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ABRAHAM). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.